

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.
PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXXIX.....No. 333

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway—THE SHAUGHRAUN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Boucicault. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway between Prince and Houston streets—MIDWINTER, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.—IVANHOE AND PAMELA ROSA.BROOKLYN ATHLETIC.
BROOKLYN PARK, Mr. Frederick Macco. Matinee at 2 P. M.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Twenty-third street and Fifth Avenue—THE HEART OF MIDWINTER, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. Fisher. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.ROBINSON HALL.
Sixteenth street, between Broadway and Fifth Avenue—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.
West Twenty-third street, near Sixth Avenue—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Dan Bryant. Matinee at 2 P. M.STADT THEATRE.
Bowery—DIE FLIEBENDE, at 8 P. M. Lina Mayr.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.
No. 201 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
MADISON, at 8 P. M.; Miss Clara Morris. Matinee at 2 P. M.GLOBE THEATRE.
Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.LYCUM THEATRE.
Fourth street and Ninth Avenue—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOI, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Miss Emily Soldene. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.GERMAN THEATRE.
Fourth street—ULIMO, at 8 P. M.WOODS MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of Third street—ROUND THE CLOCK, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
No. 535 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.OLYMPIC THEATRE.
No. 634 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Twenty-third street and Ninth Avenue—THE BLACK BROOK, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.PARK THEATRE.
Broadway, between Third and Fourth streets—GILDED AGE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. John T. Raymond. Matinee at 2 P. M.ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Irving place—THE OPERA—LA TRAVIATA, NORMA, DENISE, FAUST, at 8 P. M.STEINWAY HALL.
Fourth street—THEO. THOMAS' CONCERT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.
Fourth street—Opera at 10 A. M.; closes at 5 P. M.FOURTEENTH STREET ARCADE.
CONCERT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band.THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 514 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Corner Twenty-third street and Sixth Avenue—HAMILTON, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Miss Julia Seaman. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.—SIF VAN WINKLE. Mr. Jeffers.ROMAN HIPPODROME.
Twenty-second street and Fourth Avenue—Afternoon and evening, at 2 and 8.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Saturday, Nov. 28, 1874.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cloudy with possibly slight fog.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was dull, and the transactions moderate and without feature. Gold is still firm at 111½. Money easy at 3 and 4 per cent on call.

GENERAL SHERIDAN denies the report that the Black Hills have been invaded by miners, so that one fear of trouble with the Indians is dispelled.

THE POPE'S ALLOCATION, pronounced on All Saints' Day, condemning the abuses of the press and improper theatrical entertainments, is an interesting document, and is elsewhere published in full.

THE ARGENTINE REBELLION.—The Indians who accompanied the rebel General Mitre have surrendered to the government, from which it would appear the "backbone of the rebellion" is broken.

PROFESSOR O'LEARY'S lecture upon the tendencies of modern scientific thought is elsewhere reported, and is a manly protest against the mistaken policy of arguing scientific questions upon purely theological grounds.

OUR LOUISIANA DESPATCH to-day indicates that whatever may be the end of the struggle for the control of that State, Mr. Kellogg is not likely to remain its master. His opinions and those of Warmoth and others upon the Senate are reported by our correspondent.

THE CONOVER YESTERDAY made an investigation into the facts of a homicide committed on Saturday night, which will take its place beside the "car-hook murder," under the title of the "Cart-rung Murder." This crime was the result of a drunken spree, and the prisoner was committed to the Tombs.

THE VON ARMIN TRIAL.—The Court before which Count Von Armin is to be tried will be asked by the Public Prosecutor to conceal the public. The ground is taken that the official documents to be read must be concealed, as the State might be injured by their publication. So it is to be a Star Chamber affair after all, if Prince Bismarck can make it so, but we doubt that it will be possible to hide from the world any of the important facts.

The Financial Question in the Forthcoming Message.

President Grant is preparing his annual Message without the aid of a new and strong Cabinet abounding in fresh ideas and sagacious advice. The Message ought to be an inspiring document. It ought to sketch, in bold outline, a policy fitted to revive public confidence and lift up the republican party from its prostration. A tame repetition of old ideas and stale recommendations will not match the occasion. But without able advisers than the President has at present it is extremely probable that he will conciliate the country by sagacious and admirable recommendations or infuse new courage into the republican party. It seems evident that the Cabinet will not be changed before the meeting of Congress, and that the only chance of any fresh wisdom in the Message depends on Secretary Bristow, who makes a favorable impression as an administrative officer, but who has yet to give the first proof of such a mastery of financial principles as would qualify him to strike into a new path. But even if Mr. Bristow should unexpectedly bloom into a Hamilton or a Chase, his recommendations will have less weight than if supported by a strong Cabinet of new members high in public confidence.

Our purpose in referring thus early to the Message now in preparation is not to pique public curiosity by idle conjectures respecting its contents, but to tender to the President such timely advice as he might, perhaps, have received from a reconstructed Cabinet. Of course the great topic of all the topics, which ought to overshadow and dwarf every other, is the condition of the currency. The President's Cabinet is not so feeble, and he could have no Cabinet so strong that it would fail to point out this as the most important subject that can engage the attention of Congress. But while it will necessarily find a place in the Message, and must loom up in conspicuous prominence, it might as well be left out and ignored as to be introduced for the mere purpose of recognizing its importance. If the President has no specific measures to recommend Congress will be no wiser and the country be no better satisfied than if he passed over the whole question in silence. It will not suffice to say, no matter with how much emphasis, that the country ought to return to the specie standard. All sound thinkers recognize this as indisputable; but until some safe path to so desirable a consummation is shown business will continue in an unsatisfactory state. It is the duty of the President to devise and present such a plan as he can see his way clear to carry through Congress at the coming session, and which the mercantile community would be likely to approve. Nothing could be more futile and imbecile than merely to tell Congress that legislation on this great subject is necessary without a clear exposition of specific practical measures. In order to get a thing done it is necessary for somebody to point out how it may be done, and this duty of proposing feasible methods belongs peculiarly to the President, whose annual Message should be a chart for the legislation of the session.

The currency and finances were a prominent topic in President Grant's last annual Message, which was sound enough in its general ideas, but failed in practical methods. In the Message of last year the President insisted that the most important step toward specie payments was to make our exports exceed our imports, and thereby retain in the country a part of the products of our gold mines in order to accumulate a stock of gold for the redemption of our paper currency. We do not so much object to this idea as to the stage at which it was introduced. The President, to borrow a homely phrase, put the cart before the horse in his last Message. In steps toward redemption, the place where the shoe pinches, to borrow another homely phrase, is not a dearth of gold in the country, but a revolt of the powerful debtor class against discharging their obligations in a more costly medium than that in which they were contracted. We should move forward on a plain and easy road toward specie payments if this formidable obstacle did not hedge up the way. A supply of gold can always be had when it is really wanted. France, which is not a gold-producing country, has accumulated a great stock of that metal since the German war, but it has not, as yet, made any use of it, because the first object of its policy is to bring its paper currency securely to par before paying out any gold for its redemption. It would be preposterous to attempt a redemption of the greenbacks in gold until they are first brought to par by other methods. So long as there is a difference of a fraction of one per cent the experiment could not be safely tried, because the inevitable consequence would be a run upon the Treasury which would speedily exhaust its whole stock of gold. The indispensable condition of equilibrium between gold and paper is that they be previously brought to the same value, so that nothing can be gained by exchanging one for the other beyond the convenience of the holder in making certain classes of payments. So long as gold is worth three mills in a dollar, or even half a mill in a dollar more than paper, the profit to be made by the exchange would quickly transfer all the gold into private hands. It is a truth of which our statesmen have as yet but a dim idea, but a truth on which the currency question really hinges, that our currency must be previously brought to par by other means before a single dollar of gold can be wisely applied to its redemption. The Bank of France has a clear perception of this truth, and although it has accumulated an ample store of gold in its vaults it defers any offer to redeem its notes until it gains a permanent assurance that there can be no substantial variation between the value of its notes and of the coin they represent.

If President Grant is wise he will say very little about accumulation of gold or the balance of trade in the Message he is preparing. The balance of trade will adjust itself without any legislation as soon as our currency is at par, and no gold will be actually used for redemption until after the greenbacks shall pass in commerce as the equivalent of coined dollars. It is absurd to regard actual redemption as the means of bringing greenbacks to par; instead of a means it will be a consequence, and a very easy consequence, of restoring the value of our paper currency. If there were no difference in the purchasing

power of a greenback dollar and a gold dollar gold could, even now, be had for the asking; and specie payments will come of themselves very soon after the greenbacks are brought to par under circumstances which guarantee a permanent equality of value. The great problem for the President to solve in such a manner that Congress will adopt his solution is not how a supply of gold can be obtained for specie payments, but how the currency of the country can be brought to par as a preparatory measure to resumption. In the necessary order of events the actual use of coin for redeeming our paper currency will follow and not precede the restoration of the currency to par. The notes of the Bank of England were at par before that great institution began to redeem them after its long suspension, and there is no instance in all history of a resumption of suspended specie payments until after the paper to be redeemed had already been brought to an equality of value with the redeeming medium. Nobody will dispute that our paper circulation might be brought to par by curtailing its amount. The great difficulty consists in discovering a method by which this may be done without a great shock to trade and injustice to the debtor class. This, and not the means of procuring a supply of gold, is the great point which President Grant is bound to elucidate in his Message.

Minister Schenck on Our Relations with England.

General Schenck, our Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the court of St. James, was at the Cutlers' annual banquet at Sheffield the other day, which was attended by a large and distinguished company. Being called out by a toast from Lord Houghton, in which the United States and England were honored as "engaged in the good work of preserving individual liberty," General Schenck responded. He said that his countrymen, above all things, were thankful that they were at peace with the world, and were particularly satisfied that peace prevailed with England; that both countries had powerful reasons for maintaining a good understanding with each other, and believed that if necessary they could, united, stand against the world.

This is the old and tiresome flapping of the mutual admiration society. Of course the people of the United States are gratified that, as our good old "rough and ready" President Taylor expressed it, "they are at peace with all the world and the rest of mankind." Of course they are particularly gratified with the happy accord prevailing between John Bull and Brother Jonathan, and so on; but the toast of Lord Houghton called for something more than these threadbare platitudes. Lord Houghton's compliment called for something from General Schenck in exposition of the good work of the United States in "preserving individual liberty." The theme was broad and inviting and the door was thrown open to our Minister to enlighten his English audience on such American mysteries as Southern reconstruction, United States troops, sealawgs, carpet-baggers, Ku Klux Klans, White Leaguers and military Governors. But, mindful of the good old maxim, "The least said is soonest mended," General Schenck spoke the old speech for such occasions and sat down amid general applause. And what more could these Sheffield cutlers desire than the assurance from the United States Minister that the team of John Bull and Uncle Sam can stand against the world? "Soft sawder," according to Sam Slick, is the essence of wisdom.

Russia and the Laws of War.

In Europe, and especially in England, the evident relations of sympathy between Russia and the United States have been the subject of no small degree of comment, generally cynical in tone and pharisaically deprecating the notion that the freest of people could have any points of family and good will toward the great autocracy which in theory denied altogether the claims of individual liberty. In England it was fancied that what was called the coquetry between this country and Russia was an attention to John Bull. That self-sufficient personage flattered himself that it was only to keep him on his good behavior that we troubled ourselves with any attention to the Northern Bear. But here is now before the public a fact that indicates a deeper and an unconscious sympathy in good purposes between the two nations—a relationship not accounted for by the shallow theory referred to. Only the United States hitherto among nations has really endeavored to subject war to rules as strict as those that govern peace. Only this nation ever put in the hands of its commanders in the field a code for the protection of the people in whose country war was necessarily carried on. Now Russia is endeavoring to do in Europe what we did here. It has prepared a code that will take from war half its horrors, and presents it to the nations and invites their attention to its provisions. England turns a cold shoulder. France gives half-hearted assent and Germany proposes the addition of impossible conditions, and the "Great Barbarian North," like the Great Republic, stands well nigh alone in the assertion of the interests and the claims of humanity. This is one of the strange spectacles of the politics of our time.

THE SALARY GRABBERS.—The salary grabbers have learned a costly lesson in the dear school of experience, but it comes too late to be of any advantage to them, however impressive as a warning to others. Of the one hundred and two members of the present Congress who voted for the salary grab only twenty-four were re-nominated by their constituents, and nearly half of those twenty-four were defeated at the polls. If an expiring Congress had raised the compensation of their successors the public indignation would not have fallen with such severity; but for men in the public service to raise their own pay and date it back for nearly a year previous to the passage of the act evinced so sordid and dishonest a spirit that the people were justly incensed. Less than one in six of the salary grabbers have been returned to the next Congress. We trust this impressive rebuke will not be lost on their successors.

THE PRESENT CONDITION of the strike of the longshoremen and the opinions of steamship owners on the result are the subject of a full report elsewhere.

The Canadian Reciprocity Question.

The general expression of the American people is in favor of a reciprocity treaty with Canada. When the old Reciprocity treaty was in existence the Canadians, although receiving the larger share of its benefits, were unwise enough to violate its spirit, if not its letter, by the imposition of discriminating tolls on their canals and by other illiberal acts. They had themselves only to thank for the termination of the treaty by the action of the American government on its conditional expiration. A renewal of reciprocity is now proposed, and certainly it promises greater benefits to the colony than to the States. It therefore appears singular that the proposition should call forth the alarm of British Chambers of Commerce and manufacturers, and that the Foreign and Colonial Secretaries of England should deem it necessary to apologize for such a treaty. The cable yesterday brought us a long account of an interview between a deputation of the alarmed Chambers of Commerce and Lords Derby and Carnarvon in London. The representatives of the English manufacturers protested against any "dependency" of Great Britain being allowed to negotiate a treaty with a foreign country by which England should be placed in a worse condition in trade than such foreigners. They demanded the insertion of a clause in any reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada which shall distinctly declare that "the United States shall never have the right to claim any remission of duties not accorded to British commerce." The British Secretaries entirely concurred in the views expressed by the deputation, but affirmed that no provisions unfavorable to British trade are inserted in the treaty. Lord Derby suggested to the deputation that if England for any supposed interests of her own should endeavor to prevent the establishment of free commercial relations between Canada and the United States it would create discontent among loyal Canadians and strengthen the party in favor of annexation.

How far Canada is a "dependency" of Great Britain it is for the colonists to decide. The day appears to have gone by, however, when the home government would venture to prohibit the adoption of a treaty so clearly beneficial to the colony as that proposed with the United States. We do not desire the annexation of Canada at the present time, for our government is large and unwieldy enough as it is. But annexationists on this side of the St. Lawrence are naturally opposed to reciprocity. They believe in granting no favors to Canada until she seeks them by a union with the Republic. Reciprocity is therefore in reality a safeguard of the integrity of the British colonial government. At the same time the most impatient annexationist in Canada or the United States could not ask for more effective aid to their cause than would be afforded by the opposition to a commercial treaty between the two countries incited by the selfish interests of British manufacturers.

The Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

The report of Mr. John J. Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, is published in our columns to-day, and will be read with more than usual interest, as upon the condition of the currency and the practical workings of the act of June, 1874, the nature of the President's recommendations in his Message to Congress may to some extent depend. It shows that there has been an increase of national bank circulation in the past year of \$3,576,297, but that there is no danger of overstepping the limits of the law. The amount of currency subject to withdrawal in States having more than their proportion of circulation, and the amount unissued, places at the disposal of the Comptroller for redistribution among the States which are deficient \$47,350,743. This amount, it would seem, should satisfy the demands the South and West have made for more currency, and if it is justly apportioned will go far towards silencing the demands for inflation. The Eastern States, with 511 banks, a capital of \$162,596,482, and an outstanding circulation of \$109,705,018, and the Middle States, with 585 banks, a paid in capital of \$191,471,669, and a circulation of \$123,052,872, have no wish to retain a dollar of currency which is not their legal right from the other sections of the country. One great cause of complaint from the West is, therefore, likely to be removed. This new distribution is to be made on the basis of population and wealth, in the year ending June 30, 1875. The value of national bank notes, as compared with legal tenders, the statistics of the withdrawal of the latter, and the amounts held by the banks, with other essential points, will be found clearly detailed in the report.

Failure of Negro Suffrage in the District of Columbia.

It is an illogical and unwarrantable inference from the bad effects of negro suffrage in the federal district to argue, as some of our contemporaries are doing, that its failure there proves its inapplicability in the Southern States. And yet the argument has an air of superficial plausibility. The negroes of Washington are probably more intelligent than the average of their race. Most of them were bred in Maryland and Virginia, where slavery was least oppressive. They were the earliest of the negroes to come into possession of civil and political rights, and are presumed to have had superior guidance from friendly whites interested in their welfare. But the Washington local government founded on their suffrage proved to be one of the most corrupt and scandalous that ever existed, and Congress was compelled to abolish it and substitute a government from which the will of the people as expressed in elections is excluded. If the comparatively intelligent negroes of Washington cannot be trusted with the elective franchise the argument is specious and plausible which infers the necessity of also taking it away from the negroes of the Gulf States.

But the argument is only specious and not sound. It is really as absurd as an argument against universal suffrage founded on Tweed's late control of certain classes of voters in the city of New York. The negroes of Washington were subject to influences which operate in few other places. They were dependent for employment on the local public works, managed by the notorious Washington ring, whose

control over their means of subsistence operated as a bribe for their votes. In the greater part of the South they are exposed to no such temptation, and as soon as federal coercion is withdrawn from that section negro voting will be just as safe as that of the illiterate whites of the South, who have always exercised the right of suffrage. "Boss" Shepherd's bribes in Washington prove just as little as "Boss" Tweed's bribes in New York as to the safety or expediency of universal suffrage.

The Philosophy of Cold Weather.

At the recent Philadelphia meeting of the Academy of Science an interesting paper was read on the cause of our sudden and extreme cold, which has long been a matter of inquiry among scientific men. The conclusion arrived at by the eminent author of the paper was that the rapid transitions from heat to cold are not occasioned by the horizontal sweep of polar winds from north to south, but by the vertical descent of frigid air from high to low levels of the atmosphere. Although this generalization is not new it is of great interest in many climatic points of view, and very suggestive to those interested in atmospheric changes. It is contended that the climatic extremes are due to a reversal of the differently heated strata of the atmosphere, occurring during the variations of pressure so incessant in the gaseous ocean above us. The discussion of the paper elicited from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution the equally valuable suggestion that the sudden fall of temperature is rather attributable to high northerly currents of air, which, under the given conditions, dip downward till they touch the surface of the earth and impart their chilling influence.

Without attempting to decide the relative merits of these two varying views it is important to notice how far they may be sustained by observation. For, if the former is exclusively to be accepted, it would seem to involve conditions hard to find realized in the actual operations of nature, and it upsets many rules of meteorology which experience has indorsed. According to the reasoning of the paper mentioned the sudden declension of temperature is precipitated from the upper atmosphere when its equilibrium has been violently disturbed, the cold cloud strata exchanging places with the warm surface strata of air. It can hardly be questioned that it sometimes happens the thermometer at a place will fall very low, when at more northerly places in the vicinity the corresponding fall is less marked. Much weight is attached to this circumstance to prove that the thermal depression is not propagated from the regions nearer the pole. The fact that in summer storms, very local and circumscribed in their extent, the mercury suddenly drops down, when clear and hotter weather prevails north of the storm, is also pressed into service by the advocates of this view; but the evidence adduced in its support is by no means extensive or conclusive.

If the polar cold which often develops itself so quickly is due to a disarrangement of the aerial strata we should expect the lowest thermal depressions in the tropics, where the most violent disturbances occur. The high air over the tropical ocean is intensely cold, and if it descended during great barometric changes it would be felt in Cuba and Jamaica as a cold snap in midwinter is felt in New York and New England. Especially in the tropical hurricane season, from August to October, when the greatest agitations of the atmosphere occur, the severest frosts and freezes must be looked for, and the cane fields could scarcely survive the shock thus induced one year in twenty. Experience shows that no such thermal phenomena are observed in the warm latitudes as the theory calls for; and this known fact, were there no other explanation of our sudden cold spells, such as Professor Henry suggests, would require a better solution than any afforded by the hypothesis proposed.

If, on the other hand, the suggestion of Professor Henry, which accords with the views generally entertained by scientific investigators, be accepted, it explains most, if not all, of the facts observed, and affords a ready key to the winter climatology of the globe. The inquiry is one of great interest and importance, and we hope it will be followed up by others skilled in such investigations.

English Views of Infallibility.

Whether the command to render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's has really any thing to do with the position Mr. Gladstone has taken is being earnestly debated in England. Even in Bunyan's allegory—and the author of the "Pilgrim's Progress" hated the Catholic Church as bitterly as any one could—the Pope was placed with Pagan as one of the two giants in the caves, who were impotent to harm the Protestant English nation. Mr. Gladstone's fears of the effect of the doctrine of infallibility seem to be unnecessary two hundred years after Bunyan's time. Lord Camoys says in his letter to Mr. Gladstone, which we publish to-day, had any Catholic said, "I am a Catholic first and an Englishman after," it is doubtful if Catholic emancipation would have been granted by Parliament, but it is now too late to speculate upon such questions. It is not probable that many English Catholics now have any intention to dispute about priority of allegiance to the State or Church, for the reason that the State and Church are unlikely to come into conflict. Lord Camoys, who is a Roman Catholic, refuses to accept the doctrine of the personal infallibility of the Pope and concurs in Mr. Gladstone's views. Here is a new proof that the question is not practical. We find additional evidence in the reply of Monsignor Capel to the criticism of Mr. Gladstone on the Vatican decrees, who shrewdly points out that conscience is regarded as supreme in all matters by the Protestant Church as well as by the Catholic. The dispute does not seem at all necessary to impartial observers. If the Pope chooses to claim infallibility we do not see any objection, especially when Lord Camoys' example shows that even in the Catholic Church this claim is not universally admitted even as a matter of theory—much less of practical rule.

SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS.—A large number of our most influential citizens, whose names are elsewhere printed, have signed a letter to the Board of Police Commissioners demanding that the Sunday laws in respect to amusements shall be impartially enforced.

China and Japan.

From the basis on which has been arranged the settlement of the differences between China and Japan we get the most accurate indication of the exact point of difference. China agrees to pay to Japan half a million taels, or seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and Japan agrees to withdraw her forces from the island of Formosa. Japan has, therefore, offered to China either horn of a diplomatic dilemma. China, it will be remembered, had declined all responsibility for Formosa or her people when there was something to be done in the interests of humanity against that difficult country. Energetic little Japan, however, went and did what was demanded for the safety of the seas, and having punished the pirates seemed disposed to make the coasts safe by keeping possession. Thereupon China discovered that the country was hers. She had a claim, and demanded that Japan should withdraw her troops. "Very well," said Japan, "if this country is yours we want an indemnity for the money we have spent in punishing the pirates, and will leave; if it is not yours we will stay. So China has decided that the country is hers, and will pay the money. Japan's firm attitude on a point directly and clearly in the interest of civilization and commerce does her honor as the foremost Eastern student of Western thought. But the solution is, nevertheless, to be regretted by commercial nations. If Japan had remained in possession of Formosa the barbarous conduct of the savages of that island would not have been heard of again. But as China comes again into possession there will be other piratical butcheries when the savages have forgotten the lesson lately administered. And for this solution Mr. Bingham must apparently be held in some degree responsible.

THE SAFE BURGLARY TRIAL at Washington has ended in the acquittal of Williams, and in the disagreement of the jury upon Whitley and Harrington, indicted as conspirators; and so there is to be another protracted and tedious trial of this curious, complicated, dark and mysterious burglary—perhaps.

COMMANDER ALFRED MARKHAM will certainly have command of the English expedition to the Arctic regions, according to a cable despatch from London.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

There are more Jews in London than in Palestine. Mrs. Abraham Lincoln arrived in Jacksonville, Fla., on Tuesday last. Judge George P. Comstock, of Syracuse, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Ex-Governor Alvin Saunders, of Nebraska, is sojourning at the Astor House. Some of the London volunteers propose an excursion for next year to Moscow. Ex-Congressman D. J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Rev. Dr. J. Ireland Tucker, of Troy, is among the latest arrivals at the Hoffman House. Ex-Governor John T. Hoffman arrived from Albany yesterday at the Clarendon Hotel. General Samuel W. Crawford, United States Army, is quarantined at the Glenham Hotel. Sir John Swinburne arrived from England in the steamship Parthia yesterday, and is at the Brevoort House. Mr. J. A. Chapleau, Solicitor General of the Province of Quebec, has apartments at the Grand Central Hotel. Professors C. M. Mead and J. H. Thayer, of Andover Theological Seminary, yesterday arrived at the Everett House. Messrs. George Hillyer, of Atlanta; W. H. Hayes, of Kentucky, and J. N. Barrett, of Washington, are at Barnum's Hotel. The Rev. Dr. Scarborough, of Pittsburg, formally accepted the Bishopric of the Southern Diocese of New Jersey in a letter published yesterday. In Paris there are 671 women who serve as models for painters and sculptors. The age of the largest number is from sixteen to twenty years. Mr. Schuyler, Chargé d'Affaires at the United States Legation in St. Petersburg gave a Thanksgiving entertainment to American residents in the Russian capital. Sir T. P. Buxton and Right Hon. W. E. Forster, of England, have returned to this city from their Eastern trip and taken up their residence at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. J. Milton Turner, United States Minister to Liberia, is stopping at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia. He was formerly a slave. This is his second visit to this country since originally appointed Minister to Liberia in 1871. Earl Russell, who is living in the house built for Mr. Tennyson, at Hazlemere, is putting the finishing touches to his "Recollections," which, I believe, will be quite as interesting, if not as piquant, as the "Greville Memoirs."

Kladderadatsch touches a humor of the day in a sketch of the Sultan as Don Juan, before whom Egypt, Servia and Roumania, as three Laperlouses, are indulging themselves in the freedom of a jig, with the declaration that they shall be their own masters hereafter.

"La Colonnelle Vindt" otherwise "La Belle Caniniere," but properly Virginie Jodet, a French woman of thirty, has just been transported for life for participation in the murder of the hostages at Paris. She was one of the viragos who went about with the National Guard in uniform.

Copper is plenty in Italy, but gold is scarce, and the copper money of Italy and France are of the same value, so a trade was organized of carrying copper money into France on a pretty large scale, and getting gold to return to Italy. One dealer was arrested with \$800 in copper in his possession.

The rumor that the Prince Imperial is to be married to a Russian Grand Duchess has created considerable dissatisfaction among the Bonapartists. The Grand Duchess referred to is the offspring of a morganatic marriage, and the imperialists think that the heir of the Napoleons ought to cast his eyes higher. They say also that the Prince, like his father, should win his throne before he wins a wife.

There is a much talk in London over the "neglect" of the Empress of Russia by the Queen. The Empress has now been the better part of a month in the country and, apart from her own son-in-law, has not seen a single member of the royal family, except that on one occasion the Prince and Princess of Wales paid her a morning call. It is said, however, that she rather likes the freedom from ceremonial which she thus enjoys.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

A fine collection of oil paintings is on exhibition at 345 Broadway, the proceeds to be devoted to the country branch of the Nursery and Child's Hospital at West New Brighton, S. I. The committee consists of many of the most prominent ladies and gentlemen in New York society. Mr. J. A. Roosevelt has kindly donated his gallery free of charge. Among the numerous works of art may be especially mentioned the magnificent painting, six feet by ten, by Mr. Bierstadt, called "King River Canyon, California." The exhibition will probably remain open until the approach of the holidays, but Mr. Bierstadt's picture will be sent away soon, as it has been purchased by a nobleman in England for \$30,000. The other well known studies are "Interior of St. Peter's during Holy Week," by Winderbach; "Marine Sunset," by R. A. Keck. Scenes during the war—"Sherman's Raid Through Georgia," by Edwin Forbes; Mr. Clarke Bell, owner, "Washington at Valley Forge," by D. H. Matteson, and "Mount St. Vincent on the Hudson," by Winderbach. Tickets can be obtained of members of the committee, or of Miss Gibson, at the gallery, 345 Broadway.